THURSDAY, December 4. } The New-Haven Gazette, { VOLUME III. Number 48. }

AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, FOR 1788.

the LAWS give a full Scope to the People for the Expreſſion of their Sentiments, thoſe who govern cannot conceal from themſelves the diſagreeable Truths which reſound from all Sides. They are obliged to put up even with Ridicule; and the coarſeſt Teſts are not always thoſe which give them the leaſt Uneaſineſs. Like the Lion in the Fable, they muſt bear the Blows of thoſe they deſpiſe the moſt; and they are, at length, ſtopped ſhort in their Career, and compelled to give up thoſe unjuſt Purſuits which they find to draw upon them, inſtead of that Admiration which is the propoſed End and Reward of their Labours, nothing but Mortification and Diſguſt.

DE LOLME, on the Britiſh Conſtitution.

NEW-HAVEN: Publiſhed by J. MEIGS,——Price Nine Shillings per Annum.

(For the New-Haven Gazette.)

Mr. Printer,

ON the night of the 27th ult. I had the following curious dream, which, perhaps, may be entertaining to ſome of your readers.

The gates of the infernal world were opened to me, and I ventured to enter, tho not without apprehenſions of the conſequences. I directed my courſe to the hall of Minos. It is needleſs to relate all that occurred to me in my courſe. Suffice it to ſay, that I entered the hall, and was directed to the bar.—I happened to ſit near a gentleman who was looking over the docket, and was ſo impertinent as to look over his ſhoulder. I ſaw in the docket the caſe of Iſaac Soreſhin verſus the city of New-Haven.——When, ſays I to the gentleman, is this cauſe expected on? In about half an hour, ſaid he. I determined to ſee it out, and entered into converſation with a gentleman at my right-hand, on the nature of the caſe to be decided. He informed me that the plaintiff was ſent, late one night, to call a phyſician, upon an extraordinary occaſion, and that in his great hurry, he ran upon a load of wood which lay in the middle of the ſtreet, and broke his collar bone and died upon the ſpot. Here we were interrupted by the calling on of the cauſe, according to the all the formalities of the courts above. Both parties were ready and the cauſe came on. A perſon whom I had never before ſeen, declared to the following effect: That the inhabitants of New-Haven were very much accuſtomed to leave *wood, ſtone, timber, boards, carts, drays, ſlays, wheelbarrows, ſleds, grave and grind-ſtones, barrels, hoops and heading,* in ſhort, all kinds of lumber that could fill up the way. That many perſons had broken their limbs, bruiſed their ſhins, &c. &c. and that a perſon ought to think himſelf very lucky if he could walk 4 rods, in the night, with leſs than a dozen wounds about him. He ſaid it was ſuppoſed by ſome to be a contrivance of the ſurgeons, but others thought the blackſmiths deſigned to introduce the faſhion of wearing ſteel ſhin-fenders. However, all agreed that the *city-officers* were engaged in the plan; becauſe that ſince theſe officers were appointed for the regulation of the city, the cuſtom was more frequent than before, tho they had enacted a formal law againſt it. *Beelzebub* confeſſed that he was the firſt inſtigator of the plan, deſigning to acquire thereby a new recruit of ſubjects, and that he had found the citizens much more favourable to him in this reſpect than he expected; and further, that his moſt ſanguine expectations could not have formed ſo high an idea of their inclination to injure their neighbours.

As there was no evidence on the ſide of New-Haven, and the council was willing to ſubmit it, the judge declared, that "the city of New-Haven ſhould be left to its own deſtruction, to fill their ſtreets with wood, ſtone, timber, boards, carts ſlays, drays, ſleds, wheelbarrows, grave and grind-ſtones, barrels, hoops and heading, and all other lumber, and that they ſhould have *mud knee-deep*—that the gates of their door yards ſhould be left open, that in the night every one that paſſeth may beat his brains out, and that by theſe means they ſhould puniſh themſelves."——On hearing this I burſt into a fit of laughter and awoke.

SOMNIUS.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

A Gentleman who lately ſaw an account publiſhed of the number of ſhipping in Philadelphia, was pleaſed with the flouriſhing condition of commerce in that city.

Motives of curiosity prompted him to ascertain the number of sea vessels in this port, and at present the number is as follows:—

Ships	22
Snows	2
Brigs	36
Schooners	17
Sloops	42
	119

Sea vessels in the port of Philadelphia.

Ships	29
Brigs	31
Snows	1
Schooners	10
Sloops	26
Polacres	2
Total	99

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 1.

'I mentioned to you in my last, that the rejoicing for the burning of the Archbishop, and the coming in of M. Necker, who is now Director of the Finances, and Minister of State, were attended with great tumult or disturbances on the part of the mob on Tuesday night, owing to the prudent and mild behaviour of the guards. But it was not so on Wednesday evening. The Guet had orders to prevent a mob, and chiefly the squibs and rockets, which it must be owned, are dangerous and a real nuisance. On their attempting to repress the populace, squibs, serpents and stones were levelled at them; whereupon the commander ordered his men to make their way any how. It is reported that some of them drew their sabres. Let it be as it will, the truth is, that the butt end of the guns and the bayonet did a good deal of mischief, and the exasperated mob was forced to retire, swearing vengeance another evening, when better prepared. Accordingly, the next night, when in all probability the Guet thought they had tolerably well curbed the daring spirit of the multitude on the preceding evening, a formidable mob attacked the watch-house on the Pont Neuf by the Statue of Henry IV. They forced the few soldiers, that were in it, to lay down their arms, and taking them in triumph before the venerable image of their beloved Monarch, obliged them to kneel down and pay their devotions to the holy shrine. Never was the Statue hallowed by so many voices at once, of late years. But previous to this, the effigy of the obnoxious Minister, in his archiepiscopal robes, had made the amende honorable on his knees, before the gates of the Palais (the Forum almost opposite the Statue) and been entirely consumed by a high spreading flame, constantly fed by faggots, planks of wood, and other combustibles they could find; and for want of wood they cried out, *il nous faut du Bois* (we must have some wood, or, as the double meaning of the word expresses it, we must have Chevalier du-Bois, who is at the head of the Guet)———for even in serious and mischievous matters, the pun must prevail amongsts the gay inhabitants of Paris.'

'It was then they sallied forth in quest of du Bois, or his men, and began to attack in form, the watch houses; four in the neighbourhood were destroyed, but they met with strong opposition at the Greve, the place of execution, and where stands the Hotel de Ville: there the soldiers fired, and five or six of the crowd, th were killed, and many wo The mob dispersed at last night, and it is very rema that the houses of the inha have not suffered in the le the conflagrations, insignific is true, but yet it is too ofte gerous, particularly at The leaders of the mob ha concerted their scheme, an tainly knew what they were I am of opinion they were l clerks, and young surgeon bounding in this capital. next evening, last night, the been no disturbance at all; thousand of the Swiss and F troops paraded the streets, restored tranquility to the dis ed town. Even at the palais al, where since Monday last consumed upwards of a thou pounds sterling of fire mach every body was quiet, and qu the gardens at 11 o'clock.'

There was a period, not remote, when Sweden was powerful for Russia, and c her arms with victory into the ry heart of Germany and Pol The Muskovites knew not internal power and resources the kingdom of Casan was quered, and Siberia and grea of Tartary were added to Empire;———Their domi now extend to the great e ocean, that separates the old what is called the new world, also to the borders of Tu Persia, and even China, and der on Sweden, Denmark, P sia, Germany and Poland. Swedes were formerly able to seventy thousand into the but this would be a small num in comparison of the Russian es, if not engaged with the T

Empress o raise abo sand, one h doubt be en ous garriso tiers. The rier to the ugh their tics is by no the Englis d Spaniards. The Legisl th instant, chard Henr rayson, Esq ves of that C nate of the Before the writer in a e whole in mpire of Ru d to exceed uthor has su ot at this 4,000,000. nade out fro of all the ma ax, and who 390. In this boys and ol women are reckon treble subject to be men and gir near 20,000 count must nobility, an ers of all ki from the p inhabitants tries. Af tract of co than all Eu fed to be than the ot The truth Europe a proportion ry.

d, th Empreſs can, upon emergen-
y wo raiſe above four hundred
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gnifi rier to the Swedes and Danes,
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ar tics is by no means equal to that
b ha the Engliſh, Dutch, French,
, an d Spaniards.
were The Legiſlature of Virginia on
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rgeon ichard Henry Lee and William
tal. rayſon, Eſqrs. the Repreſenta-
the ves of that Commonwealth in the
all ; enate of the United States.
nd F Before the time of Voltaire, ſays
reets, writer in a late Engliſh paper,
ne dif he whole inhabitants of the vaſt
palais mpire of Ruſſia were not ſuppoſ-
laſt d to exceed ſeven millions. This
thou uthor has ſuppoſed that they can-
mach not at this time be fewer than
d qu 24,000,000. This account he
.' made out from a liſt taken in 1747,
not of all the males who paid the poll-
was tax, and who amounted to 6,646,
I ca 390. In this number are included
the boys and old men, but girls and
Pol women are not reckoned. If we
ot reckon treble the number of heads
es, ſubject to be taxed, including wo-
as men and girls, it will amount to
ea near 20,000,000. To this ac-
to count muſt be added the army,
nobility, and clergy, and foreign-
ers of all kinds, who are exempt-
from the poll-tax; as alſo all the
inhabitants of the conquered coun-
tries. After all, this immenſe
tract of country, which is more
than all Europe beſides, is ſuppo
ſed to be five times leſs populous
than the other countries of Europe.
The truth is, no two countries in
Europe are equally populous in
proportion to the extent of terito-
ry.

LONDON, Sept, 27.

Continental politicians aſſure us that an important event is to take place at the enſuing Poliſh diet. Prince Anthony of Saxony, brother to the elector, and huſband to the archduchеſs Maria Thereſa, of Tuſcany, is to be ſolemnly appointed and proclaimed king of Poland; the Saxon troops are to enter Poland, for the purpoſe of ſupporting this free election, and in caſe of need, are to be ſupported by the arms of Pruſſia; and what is more extraordinary than all, the two Imperial Courts are to behold this with the moſt perfect indifference!

Negotiations ſtill continue to go on between the Cabinets of London and Berlin, for conſolidating their united intereſts together with that of Holland againſt all oppoſition whatever. The King of Pruſſia has agreed to Subſidy treaties with the Duke of Saxe Gotha, Brunſwick, and Wertembergh, ſimilar to that between Great Britain and the Prince of Heſſe.

Extract of a letter from St. Omer, September 25.

"I can now, from good authority, inform you that the deſigns and machinations of the French Cabinet are ſuch as render it neceſſary to watch them with the cloſeſt attention. Mr. Neckar, finding that the ſpirit of the people is become ſuperior to the will of the Crown, looks forward to the ſupport of the country gentlemen, to keep him in his office. For this end, a general aſſembly of the State will certainly take place in January, when the public revenue and expenditures will be candidly laid before him. He has, on the credit of this meaſure, already borrowed five millions ſterling for preſent exigencies; and this ſum was ſubſcribed in Paris in a few hours without difficulty. The commercial treaty with you is favorable to England by a balance of a million and a half ſterling per annum; (nay, for the firſt ſix months, it is now known that the balance was two millions ſterling in favour of England!) This treaty therefore certainly falls to the ground, and with it I fear, the tranquility of Europe; and in that caſe the troops now on their march to the Auſtrian Netherlands, will be ready to pour into Holland and prevent their affording Great-Britain any material aſſiſtance.

"It is a fact that Mr. Neckar has propoſed to the King of France to come forward in that aſſembly, and voluntarily limit his expences to the bounds of a civil liſt, to ſave the ſtate the trouble of doing it themſelves. The king readily aſſented; the queen oppoſed it,—in vain: it muſt be done. The ſums of money known to have been tranſmitted to the emperor are mentioned to her as arguments for her being paſſive. The laſt golden heap ſent to his imperial majeſty amounted to 500,000 louis d'ors. It was ſtopped on the confines of Alſace by the watchful de Vergennes. This was to him a fatal meaſure. He died ſoon after.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 9,

Arrived the ſnow Nine-Sons, Stephen Parſons maſter, in which came paſſenger, Mr. Abel Harris, of this town, merchant. Alſo one

Chriſtopher Slocum formerly of the ſloop Speedwell, S. Cottle maſter, belonging to Martha's Vineyard, which in lat. 2, long. 60, overſet in a gale of wind, when all the crew, being good ſwimmers got on her bottom, and there continued, until an unlucky guſt of wind ſtriking the wreck, ſhe righted in an inſtant, when the captain and three of the hands were drowned. One of the hands ſwam along ſide of the wreck, but was ſo exhauſted that he could not avail himſelf of the protection which it ſeemed to offer, and ſinking, followed his companions into the ſea.

The remaining two, the mate and Slocum, got on the ſloop's bowſprit, and remained there three days, when they were taken off by an Engliſh veſſel, and carried into Liverpool. The captain and all the crew behaved with the greateſt humanity and generoſity.

LITCHFIELD, Dec. 1.

A highway robbery was committed at Southbury, part of Derby, one day laſt week, on a young man who had been labouring in that neighbourhood for ſeveral months paſt. The robbers attacked him under pretence of apprehending him for horſe-ſtealing, & having quietly conveyed him to an unfrequented road, demanded the ſmall pittance he had acquired by his induſtry, which amounted to ten dollars. The villains then inſiſted on an oath of ſecrecy, which he refuſing to comply with, they without further ceremony cut his throat; but happily the inciſion not proving fatal, the young man gave information of the robbery, and had the villains ſecured and arraigned before proper authority.

DIED, at Bethlehem, Mr. Joel Martin of that town, of a mortification. A few days before his death, he cut himſelf ſlightly in the hand, which not being properly attended to proved fatal.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.

FEDERAL REGISTER.

SENATORS *of the United States already choſen.*

Honourable.

R. Morris, and W. Maclay, Pennſylvania,
W. S. Johnſon, and O. Elſworth—Connecticut,
G. Read, and R. Baffett, Delaware,
J. Langdon, and J. Bartlett, N. Hampſhire,
Caleb Strong, } Maſſachuſetts.
Triſtram Dalton, }

☞ The election of the above gentlemen is a new and unequivocal confirmation of the Federal Conſtitution—Seven of them were members of the Grand Federal Convention—and the whole are the firm friends to the Conſtitution: The effects of ſuch appointments muſt be greatly benficial to our country, both in Europe and America: and if to perſeverence in the ſame line, the voice of the States ſhould call to the chief ſeat of Federal Government, the Venerable Preſident of the Federal Convention "*will not the top ſtone be brought forth with great joy?*"

The Federal Convention were great pilots—they knew "*That there was a tide in the affairs of nations, as well as men—which taken at the flood leads on to fortune*"—they embraced it—and we dare ſay our country will experience the "fortune."

The ſpirit of enterpriſe of the merchants of Providence, is ſtill encreaſing—two large ſhips, for the Indian ocean, and veſſels for other parts of the world are fitting out.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 4

A writer in the Maſſachuſe Centinel, on the ſubject of t mint, ſays, "When the ſcheme was firſt projected, it was repreſented to the General Court that the commonwealth was in poſſeſſion copper ſufficient to make 70,0 dollars, and upon a calculatio the net profits ariſing from th would be 10,000 dollars. And although individuals had offered give large ſums for the excluſiv right of coining, yet the profits a iſing from the buſineſs was an ob ject ſo conſonant to our oeconomical plan, that it was not to be abandoned. I think it appears by the report, that the *little boy* where the buſineſs was carried on coſt only about 670l. and that ſince the works have been completed, which is not quite two years they have coined the enormous ſum of nine hundred pounds! The expenſe of conducting the buſineſs did not coſt quite eleven hundred pounds, and the net profits ariſing from this promiſing ſource of riches, appears to be about 1200l. out of pocket.

We are informed that 399 perſons were voted for, to be in nomination for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Federal Government.

☞ *Gentlemen poſſeſſed of ſubſcription papers for Col.* Blodgett's MAP of *Vermont, are requeſted to return them to the Printer hereof, by the 15th day of* this month.

☞ Found, a hide of leather, which the owner may have, on paying for this notice.